Before the case was called Marshal Brown said to a Star reporter that their treatment yesterday was not so very different from what they expected. "I was more of the opinion that we would be harshly used than Gen. Coxey was," he said. "You see I dress in a work was and the case of the control of the control of the control of the case." said. "You see, I dress in a more unusual way and I am much more unrestrained in my criticism of things as they are, and these in a community where law prevails are enough to insure me harsh treatment when the authorities get a chance." Asking for a Jury Trial.

There was some little delay in calling the tase this morning owing to the fact that Mr. Mullowney found it was not such an easy matter to draw up his information. When the case was called, however, the three men were arraigned and asked to plead to the charge against them. They each pleaded not guilty, and they were asked if they elected to be tried by the judge or by a jury.
"I have no doubt," said Browne, "that I would be justly and fairly tried by the judge, but I stand on my right to be tried

by a jury."

The other two made the same decision and their lawyer, Mr. Samuel F. Hyman, asked for a continuance in order that he might prepare the case for his clients. Judge Miller was averse to a continuance when he was told by Mr. Mullowney that when he was told by Mr. Mullowney that they were all ready for trial, but Mr. Hy-man insisted that they would need some time to prepare their case and get their



Browne. Mr. Mullowney finally agreed

witnesses. Mr. Mullowney finally agreed and the case was set for trial Friday morning. Judge Miller fixed the ball in each case at \$500. Mr. Hyman requested that Mr. Coxey be permitted to go out on his personal recognizance until the case was called, but Judge Miller refused. He asked each one of the defendants if he was a resident of the District and received a negative answer.

"But, judge, your honor," said Mr. Hy-man, "we are all morally certain that these rentlemen will stay here till doomsday, necessary, until this case is called." "Moral certainty is all right in its way," said Judge Miller, "but it has nothing to do with this particular case." This is a very unusual case, you know,"

said the lawyer.
"Not at all. There is nothing unusual about it, and the same rule applies here as would apply in the case of any other man." ber of people in the court room who were ber of people in the court room who were willing to go on their bond, but none of them could satisfy the property qualifications necessary for a bondsman, Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, the female lawyer, volunteered to go as their surety, but she was also "shy" in the matter of District real estate. A request was made that Coxey be allowed to leave the court room to sebe allowed to leave the court room to secure a bondsman, but Judge Miller said that this could only be done if he went in company with a marshal. This decision did not please the defendants at all. They of-fered to put up cash collateral, but the decided that this was not the proper procedure in a case of this sort. Gen. Coxey offered to put up \$500 'n cash for his own appearance, but this, too, was refused. Finally Released.

of the court, while their counsel and friends ought bondsmen. They had not long to nain there, for about 11 o'clock Mr. Frank Hume appeared and stated that he was prepared to give ball for both men. Mr. Mullowney, the prosecuting attorney, accepted the offer, and Mr. Hume at once igned bonds in the amount of \$500 each

being congratulated by Representative Pence and several other admirers. Attorney Hyman stated that quite a number of citizens had offered to ball for the men, among them being

Briggs, who became surety for Browne, was indignant today because she ght the publications concerning the part she had taken had misrepresented her ttitude toward Browne and the case. What she had done, she said, she had done out of compassion, and not because she
was on the side of lawbreakers. "I did
not," she said to a Star reporter, "invite
Carl Browne to my house; he did not partake of a dinner there, nor did any ovation of any kind take place. I told Lieut. Mc-Cathran and Officer Mulhall that I would not sign his release if a man could be found who would do it. I asked these officers if who would do it. I asked these officers it they thought it would displease the citizens of the District. They both replied that the 'people had only kindly feelings for the unfortunate men.' My act was one of pure

don and mercy. paringly and hastily departed."

persons who have asserted with able vigor that the men who are camped with the army of the commonweal down on the unhealthy South Washington lot would not work under any circum-



Christopher Columbus Jones in the

Police Court. iderably shattered had they visited the camp this morning. Today the men were working, and working under a scorching atmosphere, surrounded by horrible smells, with little water and no protection from the scorching rays of the sun. Along the scuth line of the rickety fence surrounding the camp canvas had been stretched in the form of an awning, and beneath this the men had placed straw, evidently with the intention of using it for sleeping quar-ters. Some forty or fifty men worked teadily for about an hour in throwing the bricks, which were littered over the center of the lot, into one big pile, which was later leveled off at the top and will be used as a platform from which the speeches will

decomposing manure, while over by fence from a sewer trap. Some one had esented the commonweal with another at, and this was erected near the center of the grounds. Around the commissary the atmosphere was especially center of the lot had been raised the ror, and on this had been raised the isburg banner, and a forlorn enough dquarters for the Pittsburg men it made. It was a present to the commonweal from the road and it was a present to the commonweal from came back here.

deavor to have the piles of manure removed from the camping grounds. There was no trouble today about provisions for the men, and donations in small and large quantities are coming in in a steady stream. Mr. Coxey said to a Star reporter that he was perfectly satisfied with the way everything is going, and that he could not tell how long the camp would remain at its present situation. He said that the large crowds that lined the average vertex were not succeed. uation. He said that the large crowds that lined the avenue yesterday were no surprise to him, as he knew the tremendous interest the people were feeling in the question of what to do with the unemployed

tion of what to do with the unemployed people in the country.

In regard to his arrest today, Mr. Coxey said that he had no idea what charges could be brought against him. The only thing in the nature of a banner he had carried to the Capitol grounds was the commonweal badge which he wore. So far as trampling any grass or shrubbery was concerned, there were ample witnesses, he said, to the fact that he had never left the asphalt sidewalks. Mr. Coxey said that he said, to the fact that he had never left the asphalt sidewalks. Mr. Coxey said that he deprecated greatly the fact that there was any trouble with Marshal Browne. He said that he did not believe that Browne had intentionally violated the law, and if unintentionally he had run across the grass, it had been done in the heat of excitement, and was not very teartible crimes of the said that he was not very teartible crimes and was not very teartible crimes.

it had been done in the heat of excitement, and was not a very terrible crime.

"Our plans for the future," said Mr. Coxey, "are to simply sit down here and wait. We will be joined, I have no doubt, by thousands upon thousands of other unemployed people. For myself, I propose to lay aside every other occupation and remain in Washington until some action is taken by Congress. If that body should adjourn without affording any relief to the unemployed, we will simply demand that the President call an extra session. The the President call an extra session. The presence here of three or four hundred thousand men, and by that time there will be that many here, will simply force the President to this step. These men will have to be fed some way, and Congress will have to be called together. He Talks of the Future.

"I cannot say whether we will make any further efforts in the direction of demonstrations or attempts to speak on the Capi- appointment of a joint congressional comtol grounds. For the present, that matter mittee "to devise means for the employwill remain in abeyance. I have heard that some few of the army have been arrested by the police. If any of the commonwealers commit any act which subjects them to arrest, they should be taken in charge and by the police. If any of the commonweal-ers commit any act which subjects them to arrest, they should be taken in charge and given the full penalty of the law. We are not here to commit any wrongs or to break any laws; we are here simply to show Con-gress the result of the legislation of the past twenty-five years and to demand that our wrongs be redressed. Washington is a our wrongs be redressed. Washington is a charming city, and if the laboring men of this country must starve, they might just as well starve here, surrounded by the beautiful parks, green trees and smooth-graded streets.

Mrs, Coxey will remain in the city for several weeks at least, while Mr. Coxey's daughter, who rode at the head of the pro-cession, will return to Massillon tonight. It was reported today at the camp that some thirty or forty of the commonwealers had obtained employment in the city.

Browne Still Wants to Speak. Marshal Browne today said to a Star reporter in regard to the plans of the com-

"We are going to stay right here and follow up our first great victory that we won yesterday by still greater ones to come. Our present grounds will soon be altogether too small when the expected additions to our number arrive, and we have three men out today looking for a new camping place. By Saturday there will be many more in

Washington."
"What are you going to do then?"
"We will simply stay here and take in the other detachments as they come. Our next demonstration will probably be on Decoration day, though it may be delayed until the Fourth of July. I am confident that by the last of this month we will have 50,000 men here."
"How are you going to feed this multi-

"That will be a simple matter enough. this iniquitious statute from the This is the first thing that we have to fight for now. The rest will follow

Criticising the Police. A number of protests have been made against acts of policemen in using their clubs. It is represented by some who saw the arrest of Browne that officers used their clubs unnecessarily and that all Browne did was to ward off the blows. It is claimed, also, that but few of the Coxey men were in the grounds at the time, and that a number who were struck by officers were citizens of Washington

missioners today by Fred. L. Harries against the conduct of Police Sergt. Theodore Koucher, alleging that Koucher struck him without cause, while he was standing on New Jersey avenue between B and C streets. He sent with his communication

Coxey Gets Another Permit. The commonweal leaders today took out years as a pond of stagnant water, and another permit to charge admissions to the

the Commissioners have determined to refuse Mr. Coxey a free permit to conduct an exhibition at the camp grounds. For the last two days Mr. Coxey has paid a regother Congressmen were without power for the want of property qualification in the District, I felt it was about time to throw permits cost \$5 each it would be a consider-Square into the breach and save the able drain upon the commonweal treasury to continue the outlay. The Commissioners have the power to issue a permit for any church or charitable entertainment. Mr. Coxey contended that the exhibition

regulations governing such entertainment. While it is believed the Commissioners are not thoroughly opposed to granting such a permit, they do not approve of the location of the camp, which they think is dangerous to health, and will withhold the permit

A Coxeyite Arrested.

Officer Kreuffer of the fifth precinct today arrested Fred. Allen, one of Coxey's army, and charged him with disorderly conduct. The man was locked up.

Told in the Police Court. Michael McDowell, a member of one of Coxey's communes and a wearer of one of the badges, was out of camp last night with a companion, and they visited sa-loons where the largest "stovepipes" were to be had for a nickel. Mike soon got filled with beer, and his idea of his constitutional rights failed to make him a peaceable citi-

zen when mixed with the beer.

They came out of a bar room on 2d street and started in the direction of their camp, but could not go along as quiet and orderly citizens. Policeman Knuffer, who happened to come along at the time, warned the men that they had better go along quietly. McDonald thought he owned the town. and refused to go. In addition to refusing to go, he indulged in some profanity, and then he got arrested.

"I'm an American citizen," he she to the crowd that gathered about him, "and, in the name of the Constitution, I call upon you to protect me." Fully 300 persons gathered about the pa-trol box at 1st and H streets, and waited to see him taken away in the patrol wagon. This morning he was wearing his badge when he appeared in Judge Kimball's court

on a charge of disorderly conduct. way to camp when I got arrested."

"That's the trouble," said Judge Kimball;

"a little drop of drink."

He was fined \$5 or fifteen days on the farm, and it is needless to say that he did not have the money. not have the money.

Promised to Leave Town "I'm guilty of vagrancy, but not of being drunk," responded a youthful Coxeyite who gave his name as George King.

"What was this prisoner doing?" Judge Kimball asked Policeman Garraway. "He was on Pennsylvania avenue 'holding up' everybody." "Begging?"

"Where are you from?' the court asked

"But you can't beg on our streets," explained the court.

"Judge, your honor, I was sick and hungry and wanted something to eat."

"Are your parents living?"

"Yes, sir; they are in California."

"Why don't you return there?"

"That's what I want to do. If your honor will let me go I'll leave for home."

"Thirty days on the farm," said the judge, "and when you get out you had betjudge, "and when you get out you had bet-

LITTLE INTEREST IN CONGRESS.

But Few Coxeyites Put in an Appearance at the Capitol.

The Coxeyites showed very little interes n Congress today. It was expected that when the House and Senate met the galleries would be occupied to a considerable extent by members of this fraternity. It turned out, however, that when the Louses met and up to two hours afterward not more than a dozen, all told, had appeared. The authorities do not expect any further demonstration, believing the incident of yesterday ended the matter as far as Congress is concerned, but there appears to be no opportunity for Mr. Coxey or others of his army to slip in unobserved by the police and get off their speeches from the steps of the building. The Capitol police are making no show of more than ordinary watchfulness, but set they are always and the steps of the steps. fulness, but as they are always on hand there is not much chance of their being

As far as Congress proper is concerned there is no recognition of the existence of such a thing as Coxey's army. Whatever is done concerning them must be purely a municipal matter. The situation is not looked upon the situation is not looked upon the situation. looked upon as serious or as coming within the range of things demanding the attention of Congress. Individually the general feeling among Congressmen is that the leaders should be held by the local authorities to a strict accountability for their course, and that action should be taken to prevent sickness and suffering among the deluded followers in the movement, as far as it can be done.

To Provide for the Coxeyites. Representative Bell (Neb.) today introduced a joint resolution to provide for the

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

Two Commonwealers Called, but Were Not Received.

Representatives of the Coxey army made their first appearance at the White House today. Their visit was devoid of all excitement and was apparently unnoticed by many people in the immediate vicinity. There were two of them, and their general appearance established their identity beyond all question. Roughly dressed and travel stained, the two men wore their Coxey badges conspicuously displayed. One also wore a miniature American flag on his coat lapel and the other had a red, white and blue rosette pinned over his cotton badge. The two weary pilgrims sauntered leisurely up the west drive from the avenue about 11 o'clock and gazed admiringly on about 11 o'clock and gazed admiringly on their beautiful surroundings. As they neared the mansion they saw three men in citizen's dress standing just off the walk a few feet east of the portico. They were making themselves perfectly at home, and the Coxey soldiers innocently supposed that they were in charge of the mansion and grounds. Approaching the group the commonwealers inquired if they could go into the house.

into the house.

"What did they want to go in for?" "Oh, just to look around." One said he had seen the east room some years ago and merely wanted to show it to his companion, who was from the far west and had never been in Washington before.

Although they did not be the said to go the said to said the said the

Although they did not know it, the three men who were interrogating them were secret service officers specially assigned to look after suspicious characters. They told the Coxeyiters that it was not at all probaround the semi-circular drive into the ave-

nue again. Later in the day about half-a-dozen more of the commonweal walked through the grounds in front of the White House. They made no attempt to enter the mansion, however, and did not even ask any questions of the policemen they passed. The President held his usual reception in the court from this afternoon, and shock hands east room this afternoon, and shook hands with about 200 persons, mostly of the fair sex. There were no Coxeyites in the line

UNSANITARY LOCATION

The Health Officer Thinks Ivy City a Better Place. Officer Hammett was asked to report upon the present location of the Coxey camp from a sanitary standpoint, and yesterday

he sent to the Commissioners his report,

which reads as follows: "Having known this place personally for through the combined efforts of the health department succeeded in having it filled up. one day, as the Commissioners still have under advisement Mr. Coxey's application that no license fee be charged, on the ground that the money received is for charitable purposes.

The Permit Question.

The primit Question.

The primit Question formally decided, went assembled within such an inclosure, were carried to the proximity to James Creek carried to the pr men assembled within such an inclosure, with the probability of increased aggregation, a possible fear may be entertained of an outbreak of typhus fever. Such a condition of affairs is one that medical history recognizes and narrates as the result of in-discriminate massing of people, without

proper habitation and sanitary which is rot made with the intention of creating alarm, but as a safeguard, is the possibility of some contagious or infectious disease being developed from the exposure and hardships endured by the men on their long marches to this city. I will further say that the location and its unsanitary surroundings would make it a probability, and should a disease of contagious char-acter arise there would be no means of isolation, nor a preventive of contagion spreading. There is every reason to believe that the people to be encamped upon such grounds will be liable to attacks of malaria and catarrhal diseases, followed by enteric derangements, superinduced by the many dition of these men renders them liable.

Recommends Another Camp. "Besides, there would be a lack of proper ospital facilities for treatment and shelter, and coming from all parts of the country they are to be considered ready subjects for sudden ailments until they shall have

been properly acclimated. "For humanity's sake, which prompts me to speak promptly, I would, for the reasons mentioned, consider that some other piace, provided with proper buildings for shelter and hospital purposes to meet emergencies, be selected, and I do not know of any site more acceptable than the Ivy City race course for a camping ground. It is by far in proper sanitary condition, to care for these people in a humane manner, should disease of any character arise, and to pre-vent dissemination of contagion." In conversation with a Star reporter this

morning, Dr. Hammett said his report on the subject fully explained what he thought of the place. "But," he said, "these people there for any length of time there must be proper sewer connections and privy accom-Sanitary Inspector Hoover will visit the camp every day and report the result of his

ENOUGH OF THE ARMY.

Coxevites Who Told Their Experience at the Municipal Lodging House.

Four persons, who claimed to have come here in the Coxey following, found their way to the Municipal Lodging House last night. One of them said his name was R. J. O'Brien.

"I was marshal of commune B." he told Superintendent Dunn. His age was given the prisoner.

"California," was his response.

"T've been working down south, and I came through here some time ago. I went up the road and joined the army, and then came back here."

"California," was his response.

"I've from Pittsburg. While waiting in the office he said he went from Pittsburg to Massillon and joined the army. He was out of work at the time, and he said he thought

"S. D.; Albert R. Garretson, Lead, S. D.; Wm. Tobin, Madison, S. D.; R. W. Parliman, Webster, S. D.; Theo. D. Samulon and joined the army. He was out of work at the time, and he said he thought

"And," he said, "I had it." He told Superintendent Dunn that he stood in with persons who were not short of funds, and most of the way here, especially after leaving Cumberland, he was so much under the influence of liquor that he

much under the influence of liquor that he was afraid he would be expelled.

"Are you going to return to the army?" he was asked.

"I should say not," was his response. "I've got enough, and now I am going to New York." He sawed wood, surprised himself in the bath tub and was elated at the sight of a bed, the first one he had had an opportunity to occupy since leeving Massillon. of a bed, the first one he had had an op-portunity to occupy since leaving Massillon. John Sullivan was the name given by an-other member of the commonweal army who applied for lodging. He was suffering from a severe cold and appeared to be a sick man. His age was given as twenty-three years, and he, too, said he was from Pittsburg. Sullivan said he was fifer in the army and had his instrument with him. He seemed as much pleased with the hed as seemed as much pleased with the bed as did his companion, and both men enjoyed the hot supper set before them.

ONE OF THE "WEALERS."

He Walked All the Way From Massillon and Kept a Diary on a Stick. Some of the men with the Coxey army have interesting histories, and can talk most entertainingly, when they forget that they have newspaper people about. One of the men who made the trip from Massillon, Ohio, is Mr. John Park of Marion, Pa. Mr. Park is a pale, quiet-looking man, with nothing of the tramp in his make-up, though he walked every foot of the way except the trip on the canal, which was extremely pleasant. He is a gentleman who uses good language, and wears well-fitting clothes. He is a paperhanger by profession, and also a sign painter; he had been out of work for many months, and believing that the Coxey idea was a good one, joined the ranks to make the deserted. joined the ranks to make the descent on Washington. He thinks now that if he had known how indifferent Congress had known now indifferent Congress would be to the army he would not have made one of it, though he does not regret the trip, which he regards as a rare experience that one would like to remember. He speaks kindly of the people whom they met along the line of march, and says that the reason that so few of the "commonweal" entered Washington is because there were several hundred who got tired and took part of the trip that was hardest on the railroad, and that did not suit the originators of the scheme, as the idea was to walk all the the trip that was hardest on the railroad, and that did not suit the originators of the scheme, as the idea was to walk all the way. So those who wanted the glory without the trials were fired out. He says that the closer they got to Washington the harder treatment they met with; he is of the opinion that there were many in the ranks who will never recover from the effects of that most perilous trip over the mountains in the rain and snow. He speaks most kindly of the treatment the army has received at the hands of The Star's special correspondent. Indeed, he says that the newspapers have generally been fair with them. Mr. Park has as a memento of the trip a wonderfully carved cane. He cut a birch sapling in Indiana county, Pa., before he went to Ohio, and when he started out with the army he made the stick a kind of diary of the trip. The end of the stick, with a crook on it, is carved into a bird's head. Then along the side is cut his name—John Park—and on the opposite side "Coxey army." Then on the bark is cut the name "Ohio," and on the opposite side is a notch for every town that they stopped in in that state, and a small notch where they stopped two days. Then come Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia. On the opposite side the stick is notched for each ston made in a District of Columbia. On the opposite side the stick is notched for each stop made in a town, and where the state was entered there is a ring clear around the stick. There are thirty-four of these notches, and four rings. It is a regular Robinson Crusoe affair and well worth the preserving. Just after reaching the city Mr. Park was approached by a citizen, who happened to mention to him the name of Major Moore. mention to him the name of Major Moore.
Mr. Park remarked that a man whom he had known and regarded very highly in Pennsylvania was named E. W. Moore.
The gentleman to whom he was talking said: "Why, I know him very well; he is in the War Department." Mr. Park, while on business in the neighborhood of the address given him, called, and found his friend, Mr. E. W. Moore at home and greatly pleased. E. W. Moore, at home, and greatly pleased to see him. The cane he had made on the trip he presented to Mr. Moore, by whom it will be highly prized. Mr. Park has had a rather eventful life. He was in the "That will be a simple matter enough. You have no idea of the immense organization that is at work all through the west securing supplies for the commonweal. Our next demonstration will be on the same lines with that of yesterday. We shall insist for the right to free speech in the grounds of the Capitol and on its very steps, and we shall fight this matter until victory perches on our banners and we have and his braves, but a tumble from a horse in one of these caved in his breastbone and broke up his anatomy in a way to destroy his usefulness as a soldier. Mr. Park's great grandfather was the first settler in Indiana county, Pa., and lived in a house built for him by the Indians.

ANOTHER ARMY COMING.

said to Be a Rougher Lot Than the Coxey Men.

concerning the movements of "Col." Thos. Galvin's industrial army. Dispatches locate this army at Wheeling, W. Va., today, and give the number of men as 215. The officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. however, report that there are 285 men in the party.

detectives is in the city today, and he had several conferences with Maj. Moore's men at headquarters. The men who comprise this army are by no means similar to those in the Coxey

"They are not tramps," said Chief Grannon to a Star reporter today. "They are
reported as miners from California, and
are a sullen and rough lot of men."

He thinks they are calculated to create
trouble. They were sent from Columbus to
Benwood by the citizens, who subscribed
money to pay their railroad fare, and now
they, are to be sent to Pittsburg.

Galvin told one of the railroad detectives
a few days ago that it was his purpose to

a few days ago that it was his purpose to reach this city by the 10th of May if possible, as he is due here at that time. He hardly expects to reach here on time, but says he will be here not later than the 15th. Chief Grannon is certain that Galvin's forces will join the Coxey crowd when they reach here, and he thinks the men will be more troublesome to the public than the Coxey itse Coxeyites.
Money From the Citisens.

This afternoon Chief Grannon received from Wheeling, W. Va., the following special dispatch: "Galvin's army is camped on Wheeling Island and men are behaving fine. The city and trades unions are raising money to pay their way over our line to Pittsburg. They are getting along first rate in raising the money and the army may be ready to leave here at 6 o'clock this even-ing, but cannot say yet. If not, will wait till morning. From here they are not going on freight trains they say have a say in the say of the say.

pay fare on passenger trains." This dispatch was turned over to the offi-ers at police headquarters. Detective Quinlan is paying particular attention to the movements of the army, and the railroad company's officials are rendering all possi-

## PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nomina

tions to the Senate today: Treasury-James W. Ball of Oregon, to be collector of customs for the district of Yaquina, Ore.; Thos. L. Shippen of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Petersburg, Va. Justice-Tracy R. Bangs of North Da-kota, to be attorney of the United States

for the district of New Hampshire; Joseph D. Bethune of Arizona, to justice of the supreme court for the territory of Arizona. War—Second Lieut, Odus C. Horney, seventh infantry, to be first lieutenant ordnance department. Postmasters—Daniel

Waterbury, Conn.; Walter Richards, Brookville, Pa.; Thos. Larner, Saint Al-bans, Vt.; H. W. Brown, Red Bluff, Cal.; Andrew T. Culbertson, Placerville, Cal.; Wm. L. Hedrick, Fresno, Cal.; Harry E. Tibbetts, Saco, Me.; Geo. Handy, Canton, Miss.; Jas. W. Johnston, Monroe City. K. Fox. Plattsmouth, Neb. Medford, Wis.; Anna Kingman, Brodhead, Wis.; Emmet Horan, Eau Claire, Wis.; Henry C. Hunt, Reedsburg, Wis.; Louis J. Bachand, Bay Field, Wis.; Augustus A Tomlinson, Cedartown, Ga.; E. P. Coltman Idaho Falis, Idaho; H. C. Jones, Colchester Ill.; Jno. Goodale, Marion, Ill.; Thos. H. Stokes, Lincoln, Ill.; Louis M. Kerr, Elpaso, Stokes, Lincoln, In., Louis M., Rett. Engage, Ill.; James S. Van Patten, Saint Charles, Ill.; J. H. Davidson, Farmer City, Ill.; Robt. C. Williams, Henry, Ill.; Wm. B. McIlwain, Sparta, Ill.; Charles W. Brady, Independ-ence, Mo.; Jno. J. Molter, Sandusky, Ohio; ence, Mo.: Jno. J. Molter, Sandusky, Ohio J.V.Conklin, Canton, S. D.; Allen B. Brown

he would join the army and have a good LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

More Rioting by the Mob at Cleve-

THOUSANDS ENGAGED IN DESTRUCTION

Men Forced From Their Work by the Idle.

Clerk John R. Young.

They state that after having been duly sworn for the proper performance of their duties, they viewed the land necessary to be taken for the extension of the street, and having heard the testimony of witnesses on behalf of the public and the owners, do appraise and value the land belonging to Annie E. Barber and others proposed to be taken, consisting of 2.765 acres, \$21,078, that being its present fair market value, without reference to any claim of damage or benefit to the remaining property of said owners, and appraise and value the land belonging to the Prospect Hill cemetery, consisting of 2.863 acres, proposed to be taken, \$45,724, that being, in the opinion of the commissioners, its wlue for cemetery purposes.

Included in the reports, as to the lands of the cemetery, are three burial lots, com-ALL POLICE ORDERED OUT

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.-A mob numbering 6,000 or 7,000 men again assembled in the public square this morning and marched out on a mission of destruction. On Scranton avenue every window was broken at the Variety Iron Works, and the entire force of men were driven out.

At the Upson Nut and Bolt Works windows were broken, machinery smashed and the men forced away. Twenty-five men were driven from the Church Furniture Works. At this point the police charged the mob and drove it up the hill on Jennings avenue. Police are being hurried to the scene from all available sources. All the reserve force of police, including the mounted men, have

been ordered out. Many arrests have been made. Intense excitement prevails in the southern part of the city.

Dispersed by the Police. Later.-The mob, after moving up Jen nings avenue, reformed, and were again and again recharged by the police. The rioters had meantime raided a scrap iron yard and armed themselves with pieces of iron. They were in a frenzy of excitement,

and were constantly urged on by their lead-

ers to resist the officers. At this juncture a large reinforcement of police arrived on the scene, and another charge was made on the mob, with drawn clubs. The crowd showed fight only for a moment, and then their ranks were broken and scattered in all directions.

The police meantime had used their clubs to such effect that many of the rioters were laid low. The patrol wagons were loaded with prisoners and were hastily sent to the nearest station. Many of the men threw stones and other missiles at the blue coats from the Abbey street bridge. They were forced away, however, and ran like sheep, making occasional stands to resist the power of the law.

While a part of the mob were fighting the and had issued a special order for this ocpolice at Faulhabers, others made an unsuccasion. Whether or not the order was obeyed will have to be determined by an incessful attempt to hold up a mail train on the Nickel Plate road, as it was passing vestigation. that point. The train slackened speed, in order to not

The train slackened speed, in order to not run down any of the fellows, but sped on its way unharmed.

SOVEREIGN'S THREAT.

Said, for the reason, as I have said, that I have said, that I have so far as known, have taken any go for the club and have tried to impress upon the minds of the officers, the fact that they have no right to use their clubs except in self-defense or to maintain a lawful arms.

The net amount of these consignities and \$5,000,000. The feature of the lawful arms?"

Kelley Must Ride or Every Road in

Iowa Will Be Tied Up. General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has declared that his organization is thoroughly in sympathy

with Coxey and Kelley, and that the latter shall be furnished with a train to leave Des Moines, or every road in the state will

with Carl Browne. Then, he said, there was a great rush, and he had been told that a colored man, who was an active participant in the trouble, was clubbed. So far as he knew no complaints had been received at headquarters today concerning the alleged trouble. be tied up.

"I came to Des Moines with the purpose of showing our hand in this matter," he said. "Kelley shall not walk out of the city, and the question must be decided within a very short time. I shall attempt to secure transportation without trouble, but if a train cannot be secured for money, we have more drastic measures at hand."

Kelley shall not walk out. The army shall ride though every road in Iowa be tied up. I do not say that the Knights of Labor could take such action of itself, but with the aid of the A. R. U. such a move would be successful. That organization and our own are very close together. When I left President Debs in St. Paul his last words were that anything we ordered his pe would stand by. This thing is simply issue between united railroads and or

issue between united railroads and organized labor, and if we cannot win here we might as well stop fighting.

"The issue is a square one," he continued, "and we will meet it. We are in sympathy with this Coxey and Kelley movement, as it attracts public attention and agitates the industrial questions in which we are interested. As to their methods, we will not speak, but they have the sympathy of organized labor. I am reliably informed that the majority of Kelley's men are members of labor unions and liably informed that the majority of Kel-ley's men are members of labor unions, and we will neither let them starve nor

out of Des Moines."

Sovereign addressed the army at camp last evening and aroused much en-thusiasm among the men by his expression of sympathy. The Rock Island railroad riffs, and will patrol its tracks in ca

the army marches parallel to the road. MIGHT HAVE HIS TONGUE BORED.

The Punishment Provided by an Old

Maryland Blue Law for Blasphemy. If the old laws inherited by the District from Maryland could be enforced Carl Browne, "the reincarnation of Christ," as he styles himself, and leader of the army of he styles himself, and leader of the army of last year being provided. A reduction in the commonweal, might be in danger of the appropriation for the weather bureau having his tongue perforated. One of these old blue laws of Maryland, still standing unrepealed upon the statute books of th District, passed on the 26th of October, 1723, Be it enacted by the right honorable the lord proprietor, by and with the advice and consent of his lordship's governor and the upper and lower houses of assembly, and the authority of the same, that if any perthe authority of the same, that if any person shall hereafter within this province witningly, maliciously and advisedly, by writing or speaking, blaspheme or curse God or deny our Savior Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the three persons, or the unity of the Godhead, or shall utter any profane words concerning the Holy Trinity. profane words concerning the Holy Trinity or any of the persons thereof, and shall be thereof convicted by verdict or by confession, shall for the first offense be bored through the tongue and fined twenty pounds sterling, to the lord proprietor to be applied to the use of the county where the offense shall be committed, to be levied on the offender's body, goods, etc., and in case the said fine cannot be levied the offender to suffer six months' imprisonment without offense, the offender being thereof convicted as aforesaid, shall be punished by burning in the forehead with the letter B and fined forty pounds sterling to the lord proprietor and in case the same cannot be levied the offender shall suffer twelve months'

prisonment without ball or maintrise; and that for the third offense, being convicted as aforesaid, shall suffer death without the benefit of the ciergy."

This law was referred to by Mr. 8. Phillips, acting attorney general of the United States, in a letter written on the 30th of June, 1877, to the District Commissioners in relation to the legality of contracts sioners in relation to the legality of contracts made after advertising in Sunday papers. This controversy, which refers to the condition of the Sunday laws of the District, has been unearthed by Mr. McKenny, clerk of the United States Supreme Court. In this letter Mr. Phillips gave it as his opinion that the statute of October, 1723, which has just been quoted, was then in force in the District, and there has been no enactment since the date of his letter to change this condition. The offense for which Mr. Browne might be tried under this law would be that might be tried under this law would be the the reincarnation of the Savior ever since the commonweal movement was inaugur ated at Massillon. Of course, Mr. Browne's defense against the enforcement law, which, as Mr. Phillips stated, is anti-quated and obsolete in many of its pro-visions, might be based upon the provision of the Constitution against "cruel and un-usual punishments."

Naval Movement. The Alert arrived at Port Townsend yesterday, and the Portsmouth reached New

cash carrier store system has been entered

NORTH CAPITOL STREET EXTENSION. FINANCE AND TRADE The Commissioners to Appraise the Land and Make Their Report.

line of the grounds of Prospect Hill ceme-tery, this afternoon filed their report with

the cemetery, are three burial lots, com-prising 90 square feet, conveyed to the cemetery by Chas. Schneider, in fee, which

Benefits Assessed.

The commissioners further report upon

ing lands of the said owners, as follows:

"That from the evidence before us, as to

the land to be taken, and the use to which it

lands of Annie E. Barber et al., and of \$45,724 for the lands of said cemetery.

"And we further report that the damage to said land of Annie E. Barber et al. is the sum of \$-, and the said lands of said cem-

etary is the sum of \$59.62, which sum includes \$12 due to Charles Schneider and \$12 to Louis H. Schneider."

THE POLICE AND THEIR CLUBS.

What Maj. Moore and Capt. Austin

"I have received no formal complaint of

clubbing done yesterday," said Maj. Moore,

when asked by a Star reporter this after-

noon about the complaints referred to in the

resolution offered in the House today by

and consequently I know of nothing of any-

Maj. Moore said he had always given

Capitol yesterday, said he witnessed none

The House naval committee has heard ar-

guments by Prof. Woodward of Columbia

efficiency of this valuable service."

of Indians in Indian territory.

Land Surveys in Indian Territory.

amendment to the sundry civil appropria-

tion bill, appropriating \$100,000 for the sur-

vey of the lands of the five civilized tribes

New York Cotton.

Senator Berry today gave notice of an

thing of the kind."

Say of the Officers' Action.

Clerk John R. Young.

valued at \$49.50.

Albert P. Fox, William B. Gurley and Osceola C. Green, the commissioners ap-pointed by the Supreme Court of the Dis-Various Rumors About Reading Detrict of Columbia to appraise the value of press Its Price. the respective interests of all persons con-

corned in the land to be taken for the extension of North Capitol street from the north line of T street extended to the north LATE NEWS AS TO TARIFF CHANGES

Friends of Sugar Trust Somewhat

Uneasy.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

scial Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, May 2.-Dullness and ir-

regularity were conspicuous features in to-day's stock market. The covering movement begun at the close of yesterday's business was not renewed and prices sold off in consequence. London was dull and lower, Reading being the weak spot on reported assessment of the stock and first preference the commissioners value at \$40.50; also bonds. The price of this stock in the local three more burial lots, of the same size, market was depressed I per cent during the bonds. The price of this stock in the local morning by operations for short account. Traders were disposed to attribute the decline to the efforts of insiders to force a the alternative instruction of the court, as funding of interest on the general mortto any benefits of the adjacent and remain- gage bonds for five years, in order to facilitate the process of reorganization.

The Grangers sold off fractionally, a decline of 1/4 per cent in St. Paul representing is to be appropriated as a public highway, we find the benefit to the said land owned by Annie E. Barber and others to be the sum of \$18,530, and the value of the benefit to the said lands owned by the said Prospect Hill cemetery to be the sum of \$1,530, and the value of the benefit to the said lands owned by the said Prospect Hill cemetery to be the sum of \$1,530, and the value of \$1,548 for the lands of Annie E. Barber et al. and of land, as above reported, leaves a balance due of \$2,548 for the lands of Annie E. Barber et al. and of tically their only hope for profitable trading ral consequence of higher prices, are prac-tically their only hope for profitable trading

tically their only hope for prolitable trading in this market.

Further complications in the tariff situation are reflected in the action of the stocks whose products are on the dutiable list. That the friends of sugar are less hopeful is evident by the fact that initial figures reflected a decline of 1-2 per cent, followed by a further reduction of 8-4 to 1014. Proof this point the price was adfollowed by a further reduction of 3-4 to 104. From this point the price was advanced 1 per cent, but again yielded to the pressure and sold down. The ultimate result is probably not in danger, but the discussion is to be reopened and certain pet prejudices again overcome by the arguments of those favoring the revised bill.

National Lead opened off fractionally, but sold up 1 1-4 per cent to 42, at which point selling for both accounts depressed the price 3 per cent.

Distillers was weak on inside selling, resulting in a decline of 1 1-8 er cent.

Chicago Gas sold up 1-2 per at to 64 1-4 on the report that the country action.

The market for sterling and continental bills was strong at unchanged rates, with a

Representative Johnson. "Yesterday I was on the Capitol steps, but I saw no clubbing Maj. Moore said he had always given igid erders concerning the use of the club, and had issued a special order for this occasion. Whether or not the order was obeyed will have to be determined by an investigation.

"I am not a witness in the affair," he lid not witness any of the clubbing. I have all dines and of the clubbing. I have a known have taken any of the clubbing. I have a far as known have taken any of the clubbing. rigid orders concerning the use of the club,

business was the activity in Lead, from Washington rumors to the effect Capt. Austin Talks.

Capt. Austin, who was on duty at the Capitol yesterday, said he witnessed none nounced last week.

The decline was further aided by a run of the clubbing, although he had heard that some officers did use their batons. He said that the proposed dividend, at the rate of that the proposed dividend, at the rate of the thought the only time any clubbing was done was when the officers had trouble with Carl Browne. Then, he said, there was a great rush, and he had been told that a colored man, who was an active part. This spurt is supposed to be the result of favorable Washington dispatches. The closing was dull and steady.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in opposition to the bill for the transfer of the work of the coast and geodetic survey from the Treasury Department to the hydrographic office of the Navy Department, and to the geological survey of the Interior De-C. C. C. and St. 1 partment. Their opposition to the transfer as far as the hydrographic office is concerned was that the terms of naval officers during any one detail was too short to ac-complish any great amount of usefulness in positions which required long years of ex-The Agricultural Appropriation Bill. The agricultural appropriation bill reported to the House by Chairman Hatch of the committee on agriculture appropriates ake Shore..... \$3,190,648 for the fiscal year ending June Ene... Louisville and Nashville. 80, 1805. Compared with the appropriation for the department for the present fiscal year this is a decrease of \$142,856. "Very Michigan Central..... sponsibilities have seemed to warrant such New York Central..... N. Y. and New England. N. Y., C. and St. Louis... Authority is given to continue investiga tural products of the United States, and to continue inquiries as to the best system of road making the same appropriation as Tenn. Coal and Iron.... Union Pacific..... Wabash, prd has been made, amounting to \$74,277. The decrease is mainly in salaries, though con-tingent and general expenses have been considerably reduced, without, it is hoped,

Washington Stock Exchange. Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—American Security and Trust, 5 at 132; 10 at 1314; 8 at 1314; United States Electric Light, 10 at 125.

Government Bonds.—United States 4s, registered, 1907, 1134; bid, 1144; asked. United States 4s, Government Bonds.—United States 4s, registered, 1907, 113% bid. 114% asked. United States 4s, coupon, 1907, 114 bid, 114% asked. United States 5s, 118 bid.
District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year Funding 5s, 108 bid. 30-year Funding 6s, gold, 116 bid. Water stock currency 7s, 1901, 119 bid. Water stock currency 7s, 1903, 125 bid. 3.65s, Funding currency, 111 bid, 115 asked. 3½s, reg. 2-10s, 100 bid. The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company desires to extend the Georgetown end of its cable line. A bill was introduced in the House this afternoon by Mr. Hurd, by request, authorizing the company to extend its present line along M street to 34th street, thence northwesterly over a private right of way to be acquired by the company to a point between M and Prospect streets and 34th and 86th streets. A passenger house for the accomodation of the public is to be erected at the end of the line. The bill also provides for a passenger station between the tracks in front of the Peace Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2.—Flour dull and unchanged—receipts, 3,275 barrels; shipments, 25,105 barrels; sales, 1,800 barrels. Wheat easier—spot, 6045,800%; June, 61a61%; July, 615,261%; August, 62a62%; steamer No. 2 red. 574,257%—receipts, 8,695 bushels; shipments, 48,000 bushels—rellling wheat by sample, 62. Corn dull—May, 43%,a43%; July, 44%,a44%—receipts, 1,381 bushels; shipments, 80,060 bushels; stock, 276,201 bushels; shipments, 80,060 bushels; stock, 276,201 bushels; shipments, 80,060 bushels—southern corn by sample, 58a58½; do. on grade, 571%a60½. Oats firm—receipts, 4,000 bushels; stock, 26,991 bushels. Rve quist—stock, 16,448 bushels. Hay steady—good to choice timothy, 314.50a515,00. Grain freights quiet and steady, unchanged. Sugar firm, unchanged. Butter cull, lower, weak—fancy creamery, 18a19; do. imitation, 15a16; do. indie, 13a14; good ladie, 11a12; store packed, Sa9. Eggs weak—fresh, 10a10%. Cheese unchanged.

The following were the readings of the